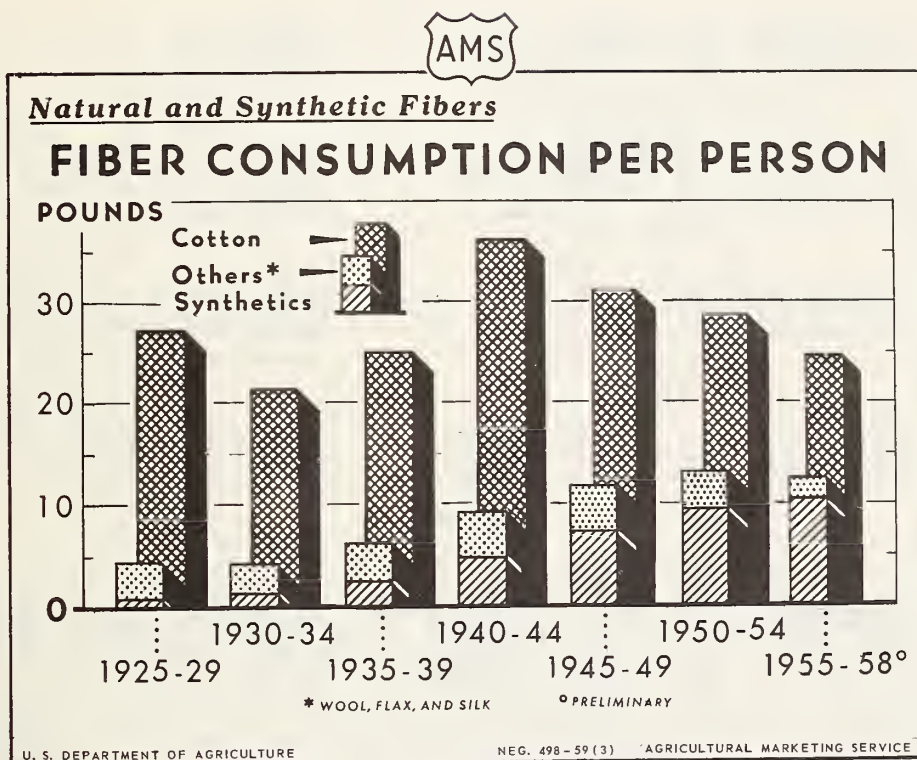
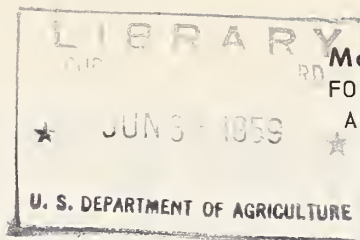


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The COTTON SITUATION

CS-181



Total fiber consumption per person in the United States in 1958 was 33.9 pounds. Thus, for the second successive year per capita consumption registered a decline of about 6 percent. The 1958 total was the lowest in 20 years, as was the 1958 per capita consumption of 22.1 pounds of cotton. Wool consumption reached its lowest level since 1934, while per capita con-

sumption of manmade fibers dropped below the levels of the previous 3 years. However a substantial increase from the very low 1958 levels may be anticipated in 1959.

During the period 1955-58, the postwar downward trend in the per capita consumption of natural fibers, and rising consumption of manmade fibers continued.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1957		1958		1959	
		December	January	February	December	January	February 1/
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	28.19	27.37	24.91	30.29	28.23	28.27
Parity price for Am. Upland	Cents	37.43	37.96	38.08	38.93	38.00	37.87
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	75	72	65	78	74	75
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch.	Cents	34.89	34.83	34.62	34.41	34.31	34.28
Average price for 20 constructions, gray goods	Cents	58.55	58.57	58.24	58.98	59.41	60.50
Average price cotton used in 20 constructions	Cents	35.74	35.13	34.98	33.92	34.40	34.53
Mill margins for 20 constructions	Cents	22.81	23.44	23.26	25.06	25.01	25.97
BIS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1947-49 = 100	118.5	2/118.9	2/119.0	2/119.2	2/119.5	2/119.5
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	86.7	86.7	85.9	85.6	85.7	---
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted)	1947-49 = 100	135	133	130	142	143	144
Textiles, products and apparel (adjusted)	do.	97	97	97	110	111	112
Personal income payments (adjusted)	Billion dollars	348.4	348.8	346.4	359.9	362.3	---
Retail store sales (apparel group, adjusted)	Million dollars	1,087	1,059	1,004	1,101	1,032	---
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 3/	1,000 bales	569.9	4/797.8	639.5	4/727.4	687.4	699.7
Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 5/	1,000 bales	28.5	31.9	32.0	29.1	34.4	35.0
Mill consumption, daily rate (adjusted) 5/	1,000 bales	31.2	30.8	30.5	31.2	33.2	33.3
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system	Thousands	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.5	20.4
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton	Thousands	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.6
Spindles idle	Thousands	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 6/	Dollars	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.45	---	---
Mill stocks + unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 7/	Percent	52	60	66	38	39	---
Exports of cotton	1,000 bales	608.6	516.8	449.5	297.8	222.2	---
Exports of cotton since August 1	1,000 bales	2,332.7	2,849.5	3,299.0	1,213.6	1,435.8	---
Imports of cotton	Bales	37,437	6,418	2,276	809	1,009	---
Imports of cotton since August 1	Bales	120,180	126,598	128,874	121,928	122,937	---
Mill stocks end of month	1,000 bales	1,593.5	1,725.9	1,748.0	1,542.1	1,566.0	1,601.6
Stocks, public storage, etc	1,000 bales	12,622.6	12,183.0	11,432.5	12,748.5	12,317.3	11,577.3
Linters prices 8/							
Grade 2, Staple 2	Cents	8.72	8.75	8.66	8.11	8.24	---
Grade 4, Staple 4	Cents	6.75	6.99	7.09	5.97	6.11	6.11
Grade 6, Staple 6	Cents	5.38	5.41	5.34	4.31	4.43	4.43
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier	Cents	91	84	84	76	76	---
Staple fiber, viscose 1 1/2 denier	Cents	31	31	31	31	31	31
Acetate yarn, 150 denier	Cents	77	77	77	77	77	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised index based on new weights. 3/ 4-week period except as noted. 4/ 5-week period. 5/ 5-day week. 6/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 7/ End of month. 8/ Average of prices for specified grades and staples at four markets.

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T H E C O T T O N S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 26, 1959

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SUMMARY

Domestic mill consumption for 1958-59 may rise as much as a half million bales above the 8 million bales of last season. Consumption from August 1 through February 28 totaled 4.9 million running bales, about 80,000 above 1957. While this is a relatively small increase, the daily rate of consumption during each of the past 5 months has been higher than a year earlier. With mill margins at their highest in 2 years, mill and trade inventories low and unfilled orders rising, consumption is likely to continue above last year during the next five months.

Exports through January 1959 totaled 1.4 million bales, only about half as much as during the same 6 months last year. The reduction reflected increased production and lower consumption in the foreign free world and sharp declines in foreign prices relative to those for U.S. cotton. The rate of exports during the first 2 quarters, seasonally adjusted, indicates that the total for the 1958-59 season may not exceed 3 million bales, compared with 5.7 million last year.

Total disappearance of 11.5 million bales would about equal the 1958 crop of 11.4 million running bales plus estimated imports. As a result no significant change appears likely in the carryover which totaled 8.7 million bales on August 1, 1958.

Prices received by farmers have trended downward as the season progressed. Ginnings were nearly completed by mid-January and the mid-February price of 28.27 cents per pound for upland cotton was about the same as a month earlier.

It was 3.4 cents above a year ago when the remainder of the relatively late, weather-damaged 1957 crop was being marketed at a heavy discount.

Market prices have fluctuated within narrow limits during most of the season, but have been below a year ago since December. In February, the average price of Middling inch cotton on the 14 spot markets reached the season's low of 34.28 cents per pound. Premiums and discounts are considerably narrower than a year ago.

Prices of the higher grades have remained below support as reported purchases on the 14 spot markets totaled 5.8 million bales, a third below last year and were largely limited to the lower grades. As a result, 6.7 million bales or a record 59 percent of the 1958 crop had been placed under loan. Net CCC loan stocks totaled 6.5 million bales as of March 13. CCC holdings of 1957 and previous crop cotton totaled about 1.3 million bales on that date. Thus total CCC holdings were 7.9 million bales, 3 million above a year ago but well below the record 14.1 million reached January 20, 1956.

Per capita consumption of cotton in 1958 reached a 20-year low of 22.2 pounds. Total fiber consumption was estimated at 33.9 pounds, showing a 6-percent decline for the second successive year. With a rebuilding of trade inventories, mill use and hence per capita consumption in 1959 may show a substantial increase.

An estimated 571,000 acres will be included in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank. Retirement of this acreage left about 15.7 million base acreage allotments on which 69,138 farm operators with base allotments of 2.5 million acres have indicated a preference for Choice (B). These farmers received a 40-percent increase in their base acreage allotments. The revised allotments to Choice (B) operators total 3.6 million acres. The million acre addition under Choice (B) raises the national acreage allotment to 17.3 million acres. The output from the Choice (B) acres will be eligible for support at an average of 24.70 cents per pound basis Middling 7/8" cotton. After deducting the Soil Bank acreage, allotments for Choice (A) operators total 13.8 million acres. Production from this (A) acreage will be eligible for purchase by CCC at an average of 30.40 cents per pound, basis Middling 7/8 inch cotton.

Allotments for extra-long staple cotton total an additional 70,822 acres. The support for the 1959 crop of extra-long staple cotton has been set at 52.91 cents per pound, net weight, reflecting 65 percent of the February parity price. It may be increased if 60 percent of the August 1 parity price is in excess of this amount.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

1958 Crop Totals

11.4 Million Running Bales

The 1958 crop was reported by the Bureau of the Census on March 20 at about 11.4 million running bales, compared with the 10.9 million bale crop in 1957 and 13.2 million in 1956. The 1958 total includes pre-season ginnings

Table 1.--Cotton ginned: United States, crops of 1956, 1957 and 1958

State	1956 <u>1/</u>	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958 <u>1/ 2/</u>	1956 <u>1/</u>	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958 <u>1/ 2/</u>
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 bales 500 lb.	1,000 bales 500 lb.	1,000 bales 500 lb.
United States	13,151	10,880	11,425	13,310	10,964	11,502
Alabama	746	527	442	758	536	445
Arizona	823	754	737	824	758	734
Arkansas	1,399	965	923	1,433	982	926
California	1,466	1,557	1,624	1,453	1,545	1,610
Florida	9	7	6	9	7	6
Georgia	579	390	349	578	394	351
Illinois	3	1	1	3	1	1
Kentucky	8	4	4	8	4	3
Louisiana	570	346	293	583	349	296
Mississippi	1,577	1,070	953	1,609	1,080	961
Missouri	447	183	285	443	179	275
New Mexico	283	223	277	286	223	280
North Carolina	366	236	261	362	232	258
Oklahoma	260	259	308	258	261	310
South Carolina	522	347	302	513	344	298
Tennessee	527	404	411	547	413	414
Texas	3,555	3,601	4,242	3,631	3,648	4,325
Virginia	11	7	8	11	8	8

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

2/ Preliminary.

The United States total for 1958 includes 212,569 bales of the crop of 1958 ginned prior to August 1 which were counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1957-58, compared with 230,756 for 1957 and 404,845 for 1956. Included are 10,151 bales from the crop of 1958 which ginners estimated would be ginned after the March canvass compared with 7,785 for 1957 and 2,466 for 1956. Also included are 81,858 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1958, compared with 79,660 for 1957 and 49,701 for 1956.

The average gross weight per bale for 1958 is 503.3 pounds compared with 503.8 for 1957 and 506.0 for 1956. The number of active cotton gins for the crop of 1958 is 5,797 compared with 6,349 for 1957 and 6,662 for 1956.

Bureau of the Census, report of March 20, 1959.

of 212,569 bales, and 10,151 bales which ginners estimated would be ginned after the March canvass. The 1958 crop of American-Egyptian cotton was 81,858 bales compared with 79,660 for 1957 and 49,701 for 1956 (table 1).

The 1958 crop was harvested on 11.9 million acres according to the Crop Reporting Board estimate of December 8, 1958. Based on the March 20 ginnings report, the indicated yield is thus 466 pounds per acre, about 12 percent above the previous record of 417 pounds reached in 1955.

The average gross weight per running bale continued its downward trend. The average of 503.3 pounds for 1958 compares with 503.8 in 1957 and 506.0 in 1956.

Quality high

Middling and higher White grades accounted for 48.7 percent of the upland cotton ginned in the United States this season. The grade index of the 1958 crop was 95.7 (Middling White equals 100). This compares with 91.7 a year earlier and 96.0 two years ago. Spotted and other colored cotton amounted to about 14 percent of total ginnings, compared with more than 36 percent of the weather-damaged 1957 crop.

The average staple of the 1958 crop upland cotton was a record 32.8 thirty-seconds inches against 32.6 thirty-seconds in the preceding season. Cotton in the lengths 29/32 inches and shorter comprised the smallest proportion of total ginnings on record, while cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and more comprised 45.7 percent of ginnings.

American-Egyptian cotton ginned this season also contained proportionately more of the higher grades than a year earlier, and the average staple was about the same. Grades 3 and higher comprised about 54 percent of total ginnings. Cotton stapling 1 1/2 inches and longer totaled 68 percent of the 1958 crop.

Loan Stocks High

Purchases at the 14 spot markets through March 13 totaled 5.8 million bales, 3 million less than last season, and have consisted largely of the lower grades. As a result an unusually high proportion of current ginnings has gone under loan.

Through March 13, 6,711,135 bales of cotton, a record fifty-nine percent of the crop, had been placed under loan. Repayments totaled less than 200,000 bales. Thus net CCC loan stocks totaled 6.5 million bales. In terms of volume, outstanding loans on a comparable date were exceeded only in 1953 when the crop was 4.9 million bales higher. Recent loan entries have been small and only slightly above repayments. By March 13 nearly two-thirds of the 1958 crop of extra-long staple cotton had been placed under loan, and

loans were outstanding on 50,000 bales. The proportion of net loan entries to cotton production has varied greatly by States, depending on market conditions.

CCC Holdings
Rise

Through March 16, CCC had sold 2.1 million bales of upland cotton under the 1958-59 export program. In addition, 252,000 bales were registered under the payment-in-kind program, and 97,000 bales of cotton were sold for unrestricted use or transferred to ICA for foreign relief. Dispositions under the 1958-59 programs thus totaled 2.4 million bales, of which 1.5 million took place after August 1, 1958. Stocks of 1957 and previous crop cotton remaining in CCC hands as of March 13, 1959 totaled 1.4 million bales.

The sales catalog of CCC stocks of 1957 and earlier crops totaled about 1,251,000 bales as of March 18. Raingrown cotton totaled 1,176,000 bales and irrigated cotton was 75,000 bales. The bulk of the cataloged cotton is in the spotted grades and in the lengths shorter than 1 inch. An estimated 46,000 bales of cotton in the CCC inventory have not yet been listed in the catalog.

Total CCC price support holdings of cotton (owned and under loan, but excluding export dispositions) totaled 7.9 million bales as of March 13, 1959. This was 3.1 million above a year ago, but well below the record 14.2 million reached January 20, 1956 (table 9).

Farm Prices Steady
Show Slight Decline

The price of cotton at the farm trended downward as the harvest progressed. The mid-February price of 28.27 cents received by farmers for upland cotton was relatively unchanged from January. Throughout the season the better grades have gone under loan and farm prices have reflected marketing of the lower grades.

The February price was 3.4 cents above a year earlier when the weather-damaged cotton was sold at heavy discounts. Farm prices for upland cotton averaged 75 percent of parity in February 1959, against 74 percent in January and 65 percent in February a year ago.

Prices received for American-Egyptian cotton averaged 47.7 cents per pound as of February 15 compared with 48.1 cents a month earlier and 51.3 a year ago. Prices for American-Egyptian cotton averaged 59 percent of the mid-February parity for extra-long staple cotton.

The parity price for upland cotton based on data for February 1959 was 37.87 cents per pound. This is .13 cent below a month earlier and compares with 38.08 cents a year ago. Parity for extra-long staple cotton in mid-February was 81.1 cents per pound, .3 cent below January. The February 1958 parity price was 82.1 cents.

Spot Market Prices
Slightly Lower

Market prices have fluctuated within narrow limits during most of the season. The monthly average price of Middling inch cotton at the 14 spot markets ranged from a high of 34.83 in August to a low of 34.28 in February. The season's low was reached on February 19 when the price averaged 34.24 cents per pound, the lowest point since mid-November 1957. Monthly prices averaged above a year earlier until December 1958 but the steady decline thereafter brought December-February prices to an average of .45 cent below a year earlier. By March 23, the average price had risen to 34.41 cents.

Fourteen market average prices are 1 to 2 cents below the average cost of repossessing cotton from the CCC loan. Some loan equities, however, have been selling at prices which netted farmers from \$1.00 to as much as \$10.00 per bale for a few qualities. The bulk of the offerings, however, was at a level that netted producers an equity payment of from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per bale.

Prices of extra-long staple cotton on the El Paso and Phoenix markets have varied less than 1 cent during the first 7 months of the current season. Prices have been generally above the average loan rate at these markets. The average price of base quality American-Egyptian cotton (Grade 3, 1½ inch) was 56.40 cents per pound in January and February 1959. This was .78 cent below the season high reached in November, but 6.9 cents below a year ago. In February, Egyptian cotton was delivered at mill points in New England at 43.90-46.00 cents per pound, or about 16 cents below the delivered price of comparable grades of American-Egyptian cotton.

Premiums Widen,
Discounts Narrow
in February

Premiums for grades above Middling widened slightly during February in the 14 spot markets, thus halting a narrowing trend which began in April 1958. However, average grade premiums in February 1959 were about a fourth lower than a year earlier, due to the combined effect of increased supplies of the higher grades from the 1958 crop as well as the concentration of trade buying on the lower grades.

These factors have also tended to narrow somewhat the discounts for grades below Middling. This trend continued in February for the tenth consecutive month. The February 1959 average discount for Strict Low Middling 1-inch cotton was 3.27 cents (327 points), about 21 percent less than a year ago. Discounts for the shorter staples narrowed for the seventh consecutive month in February. At 3.56 cents, the average discount for Middling 7/8 was the narrowest for any month since February 1957. The average discount for the past 7 months was 3.73 cents. This compares with the discount under the loan program for the 1958 crop of 3.85 cents.

Mill Consumption
Rising

Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton in the United States from August 3, 1958 through February 28, 1959 totaled 4,907,287 running bales. If adjusted for the period August 1, 1958-February 28, 1959, the total would be 4,932,000, about 80,000 bales more than the adjusted total for a year earlier.

The daily rate of consumption during the past 5 months has averaged above last year. In February, the daily rate totaled nearly 35,000 bales, the highest since October 1956 (table 2). If the daily rate from March through July were to follow the seasonal trend, the total for the season would reach 8.5 million bales (See tables 23 and 24). It now appears likely that consumption in 1958-59 will approximate this level.

Mill buying for prompt and nearby shipment has been fairly active in recent weeks.

Table 2.--Daily rate of cotton consumption, by months,
August-February, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Month	:	1957-58	:	1958-59
	:	<u>Bales</u>	:	<u>Bales</u>
August	:	33,277	:	31,938
September	:	32,963	:	32,395
October	:	32,799	:	33,335
November	:	32,580	:	33,642
December	:	28,494	:	29,096
January	:	31,911	:	34,368
February	:	31,974	:	34,983

Bureau of the Census.

Mill Margins
Improving

Prices for cloth have strengthened in recent months while cotton prices have been relatively stable. Mill margins--the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent--have widened and reached their highest level in 2 years. Prices for cotton cloth in February averaged 60.50, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents higher than a year earlier, while those for cotton averaged about .45 cent per pound lower than in February 1958. The average

mill margin of 25.97 cents in February compares with 25.01 cents a month earlier and 24.26 cents a year ago. Monthly mill margins averaged 22.75 cents in the 1958 calendar year and 24.87 in 1957.

Stock Ratio Declines Sharply

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for broadwoven goods at cotton mills declined to .38 in December--the lowest level since May 1956. In January 1959 the ratio was .39. In April 1958 the ratio was at a 6-year high of .72. In the past, a decline of this magnitude in the ratio has indicated a substantial increase in mill consumption (table 3).

Part of the decline in the ratio may reflect a deliberate reduction in inventories in anticipation of lower cotton prices next season. Inventories in December were equal to 5.1 weeks' production compared to 5.6 in August while unfilled orders rose to 13.5 weeks' production from 9.2 in August.

Table 3.--Cotton broadwoven goods at cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, United States, by months, January 1954 to date

Year beginning January 1	End of month						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
1954	.55	.56	.55	.65	.52	.52	
1955	.34	.36	.38	.41	.38	.36	
1956	.22	.22	.27	.30	.34	.44	
1957	.53	.55	.57	.62	.55	.60	
1958	.60	.67	.70	.72	.70	.69	
1959	.39						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1954	.52	.53	.43	.46	.47	.39	.51
1955	.33	.28	.26	.25	.23	.23	.32
1956	.48	.54	.51	.41	.46	.49	.39
1957	.62	.66	.63	.65	.55	.52	.59
1958	.57	.61	.58	.52	.42	.38	.60

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

Foreign Production Higher, Consumption Lower

Aggregate foreign free world production is estimated at 17.3 million bales in 1958-59. The prospective increase of 600,000 bales above last season, although substantial, is below earlier estimates of up to 1 million bales. Beginning season stocks in net exporting countries were about 700,000 bales higher, and 100,000 bales lower in net importing countries. Total indigenous supplies in the foreign free world will thus reach 27.2 million bales. In contrast,

consumption is expected to decline 700,000 bales from 1957-58, to 19.7 million bales this season. Reduction in the importing countries (mainly Western Europe and Japan) will more than offset increases in exporting countries (table 4).

Table 4.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Item	1957-58 <u>1/</u>	1958-59 <u>2/</u>
	<u>Million bales</u>	<u>Million bales</u>
Starting carryover	9.2	9.8
Production	16.7	17.3
Imports from U. S.	5.7	3.0
Total supply	31.6	30.1
Consumption	20.4	19.7
Exports to U. S., net exports to Communist countries, and destroyed	1.4	1.4
Total disappearance	21.8	21.1
Ending carryover	9.8	9.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Statistics for the first few months of this season show that foreign free world consumption is running at a rate considerably below last year. The estimated decrease takes into account the fact that textile activity during the last half of the 1957-58 season was already curtailed in many countries.

In addition to the increase of 600,000 bales in foreign free world production, the Communist countries may have increased their output by over 2 million bales. Aggregate foreign cotton production in 1958-59 will thus total about 33.4 million bales compared with 30.7 in 1957-58 (table 5). Record foreign production this season reflects higher yields and continued acreage expansion.

Table 5.--Cotton: World acreage and production 1957-58 and 1958-59

Area	Acreage		Production	
	1957-58	1958-59 <u>1/</u>	1957-58	1958-59 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Million acres</u>	<u>Million acres</u>	<u>Million bales</u>	<u>Million bales</u>
United States	13,558	11,858	10,964	11,581
Foreign free world	45,972	47,242	16,741	17,334
Communist countries	19,820	20,400	13,955	15,085
Total	79,350	79,500	41,660	44,000

1/ Estimated.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

World Cotton Trade Declines

Reduced consumption, normally accompanied by lower stock holdings, tends to reduce foreign import requirements. It is estimated that 1958-59 world trade in cotton will decline 1.7 million bales from the 14.2 million (500 pounds gross weight) bales exported in 1957-58. Exports from the U. S. are likely to decline more than total world trade.

This view is being confirmed by developments to date. Foreign exporting countries, which do not have the resources to carry large stocks, have assisted the movement of their surpluses by price concessions and special trading arrangements. Statistics for the first few months of the season indicate that exports from many major foreign surplus producing countries are well ahead of a year ago. Meanwhile foreign importers are limiting their total purchases to immediate needs.

Foreign Prices Continue Weak

The disparity between the prices of foreign growths and comparable U. S. cotton has tended to remain large. These disparities are greater on foreign import markets than would appear from a comparison of spot prices mainly because of the prevalence of special trading arrangements (table 10). Mexican cotton was quoted on European import markets in early March at 2½ to 3 cents below comparable U. S. upland types while cotton from the Soviet Union was as much as 6 cents lower.

Exports Continue To Decline

Exports during the first six months of the current season amounted to 1.4 million bales, about half as much as a year earlier (table 11).

According to the average seasonal pattern of exports (recently revised to include the last quarter rush to export under the time limit set by the CCC export sales programs), 48.5 percent of a normal year's exports ordinarily move by the end of January (table 12). Actual exports of 1.4 million bales for this period of 1958-59 would thus indicate that the total may not exceed 3 million bales. Unless the usual seasonal decline from the second quarter's rate can be averted, it seems unlikely that exports during the 1958-59 season will greatly exceed this figure. Private estimates indicate that exports in February and early March continued at a downward trend.

Greatest Decline in Exports To Traditional Markets

The bulk of the 1.4 million bale export decline so far this season has been in cotton 1 inch and over to Western Europe, Canada and Japan. During the period August 1, 1958-January 31, 1959 combined exports to the United

Kingdom, Germany and Italy were 73 percent below the same months last season, while those to Japan and Canada were 54 and 73 percent lower respectively (table 6).

Table 6--U. S. cotton exports to selected areas,
August-January 1957-58 and 1958-59

Country or area	1957-58	1958-59	Change
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
United Kingdom	367	110	-257
Western Germany	383	169	-214
Italy	277	92	-185
Spain	68	166	98
Other Europe	629	243	-386
Canada	118	31	-87
Japan	565	258	-307
All other	442	367	-75
Total	2,849	1,436	-1413

Bureau of the Census.

Government Export Financing
Below Last Year

Cotton sold for export by CCC and cotton to be exported under the payment-in-kind program may receive additional export financing assistance under the various special export programs.

Authorizations through March 15 under Public Law 480, the Mutual Security Act, and Export-Import Bank loans totaled 302 million dollars, providing for the movement of about 1.9 million bales of cotton. In addition, PL 480 agreements have been signed for the export of 29 million dollars worth of cotton (approximately 180,000 bales) for which purchase authorizations have not yet been issued (table 7). Agreements and authorizations as of this date last year amounted to 379 million dollars.

Table 7.--Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1957 and 1958 ^{1/}

Program	1957-58		1958-59	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		^{2/}		^{2/}
	Mil. dol.	Mil. bales	Mil. dol.	Mil. bales
Mutual Security Act	108.8	0.7	102.6	0.7
Export-Import Bank	112.7	.7	79.8	.5
Public Law 480:				
Title I	133.0	.9	^{3/} 118.8	.7
Title II	5.0	^{4/}	1.0	^{4/}
Total	359.5	2.3	302.2	1.9

^{1/} Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursement. Authorizations made in 1957-58 but not shipped by June 30, 1958 are reported under 1958-59.

^{2/} Running bales, partly estimated. ^{3/} Excludes agreements with France, Iceland, Pakistan, and Uruguay amounting to about 29 million dollars for which purchase authorizations have not been issued. ^{4/} Less than 50,000 bales.

From July 1 through December 31, 1958 it is estimated that about 860,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) moved into export with the assistance of the special programs. In addition, deliveries have been made to barter contractors of about 146,000 bales of cotton and notifications of destination have been received for 74,000 bales of this total. Including the barter cotton known to be exported, the special government programs account for approximately 57 percent of total cotton exports during the first half of the current fiscal year (table 13). Excluding barter, this would leave about one million bales to be shipped during January-June 1959 under existing authorizations including approximately 135,000 bales that are known to have delivery deadlines after the end of the fiscal year.

A large part of the remainder is likely to move out during the current marketing year. However some of the financing made available may not in fact be used by importers, or they may delay purchases until the next marketing year when the 8-cent rate of subsidy becomes effective under the payment-in-kind programs. On the other hand, additional agreements may be concluded to finance cotton exports during 1958-59. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958 exports of about 2.3 million bales were financed with about 300 million dollars.

Cotton Products Export Payment

During the first 7 months of the current marketing year, export payments on cotton products totaled \$7.9 million covering 118 million pounds of products. Of this total \$1.2 million covering 19 million pounds were made in February 1959.

Payments under this program are designed to compensate domestic cotton textile producers for the cheaper cotton available to foreign mills under the CCC export and payment-in-kind programs. Payment rates are announced monthly and have ranged from a high of 6.63 cents per pound to a low of 5.61, the rate in effect for March. Cumulative payments since the beginning of the program on August 1, 1956 total 37.4 million dollars. Exports to Canada, Cuba and the Philippines account for about half of total payments to date, as well as in February (table 14).

Imports Relatively
Unchanged

Most of the cotton imported into the United States is subject to quota limitations. The annual quota for cotton stapling 1-1/8 inches or more is about 95,118 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of which 85,600 bales is extra-long staple and Tanguis cotton. As of March 12, the Bureau of Customs reported that this quota was filled. The quota for cotton under 1-1/8 inches (other than rough or harsh cotton under 3/4 inch) is 30,244 bales of which about 20,000 bales (mainly from Mexico) had been entered by March 12.

The Census statistics indicate that through January 1959, 123,000 bales of cotton had been entered for consumption compared with 127,000 during the first 5 months of 1957-58. The total for 1958-59, including non-quota cotton, is estimated at about 140,000 bales, or about the same as last season.

Total Disappearance Lower
Carryover About Unchanged

Total disappearance of cotton in 1958-59 may be the lowest since 1955-56. With domestic consumption estimated at close to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bales and exports around 3 million, a total disappearance of about 11,500,000 bales is in prospect. This figure indicates little change in the carryover from the 8.7 million bales on August 1, 1958.

The level of the carryover will depend in part on the amount of 1959 crop cotton ginned before August 1. The carryover on August 1, 1958 of 8,737,000 bales included pre-season ginnings from the 1958 crop of 213,000 bales. The average for the previous 5 crops was 337,000 bales or an average of 2.5 percent of each crop. Early ginnings take place mainly in South Texas, and it appears likely that relative production in this area will be higher this season.

Extra-Long Staple Cotton
Supply and Disappearance

The 1958 crop of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. totaled 81,858 running bales, according to the March 20 report of the Bureau of the Census. American-Egyptian cotton ginned this season averaged higher in grade but somewhat shorter in staple than a year earlier.

The beginning carryover was 121,700 bales. This included a balance of 43,000 bales remaining unsold from the 50,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton released from the strategic stockpile and offered to sale for CCC (table 8).

Table 8.--Carryover of extra-long staple cotton: By growths, U. S. 1950-58

Year beginning August 1	American Egyptian	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1950	2.8	0.6	58.5	3.2	65.1
1951	21.3	.8	56.1	4.2	82.4
1952	10.3	.5	33.1	4.0	47.9
1953	31.9	.5	58.1	3.4	93.9
1954	102.7	.6	52.9	2.2	158.4
1955	139.9	.8	30.9	5.3	176.9
1956	108.8	1.6	14.2	7.1	131.7
1957	31.8	.8	16.4	4.3	53.3
1958 <u>1/</u>	<u>2/109.4</u>	.7	8.0	3.6	<u>2/121.7</u>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes about 43,000 bales remaining from the 50,000 bales released from the strategic stockpile.

Bureau of the Census.

With the quota filled, in-season imports may be estimated at about 86,000 bales. Thus total supply for 1958-59 is about 290,000 bales, approximately 13 percent above 1957-58. In addition, another 219,000 bales of extra-long staple cotton are in the stockpile for which to date no disposal plan has been approved by the Congress. In 1958-59, CCC sales of stockpile cotton amounted to about 2,000 bales.

Mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. from August 3 through February 28 totaled about 58,355 bales compared with 59,569 bales for approximately the same period a year earlier. The difference reflects a slightly lower consumption of American-Egyptian cotton. Use this season may not differ much from the 100,000-bale total in 1957-58.

U. S. exports of extra-long staple cotton in August 1958-January 1959 totaled 21,000 running bales compared with 7,000 bales for the same months a year earlier and 41,000 two years ago. Most of the current season's exports were to Spain under a PL 480 foreign currency sale. Total exports in 1958-59 are estimated at 25-30,000 bales, compared with 10,000 last season and 58,000 in 1956-57.

The world surplus of extra-long staples became more severe as foreign production in 1958-59 rose to 1.9 million bales, 700,000 above last year. Acreage rose 22 percent and yield increased by one-third.

Price Support for 1959 Crop
Extra-Long Staple Cotton

Price support for the 1959 crop of extra-long staple cotton will average 52.91 cents per pound, net weight, compared with 53.95 cents for the 1958 crop. The 1959 support level reflects 65 percent of parity the same as in 1958. Loans will be made through April 30, 1960 on eligible cotton stored in or in process of shipment to approved warehouses. Premiums and discounts will be announced early in May 1959 and loans will mature on July 31, 1960. If 60 percent of the August 1, 1959 parity price exceeds the announced minimum, the level of support will be increased accordingly.

Revised Allotments Under Choice (B)
Raises Total to 17.3 Million Acres

Farm operators with base acreage allotments totaling 2,544,573 acres have indicated a preference for Choice (B) made available under the Agricultural Act of 1958. These farmers have received revised allotments of 3,562,403 acres equal to 140 percent of their base allotments,--an increase of 1,017,830 acres. Support for the output from the revised (B) allotments will be limited to loans to eligible producers on eligible cotton stored in approved warehouses or on which bills of lading have been issued for shipment to approved warehouses. For 1958-crop cotton, loans were available also on cotton stored in approved farm-storage structures.

About 1 million acres or 42 percent of the base allotments going under Plan (B) are located in Texas. Another 445,000 or 17 percent are in California. The revised allotments change by less than 1 percent the regional participation in the national allotment; a slight increase in the Western States was accompanied by a slight decline in the Southeastern region.

Among the major cotton producing states the average size of the farm allotment for which Choice (B) was elected ranged from a low of 6 acres in North Carolina to a high of 74 acres in California.

As a result of the Choice (B) elections, the national acreage allotment for upland cotton has been increased to 17,327,830 acres. An estimated 571,000 acres, normally planted to cotton, will be in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank. Retirement of this acreage leaves 13,194,427 acres which may be planted by Choice (A) operators. Support for Choice (A) upland cotton produced in compliance with the regular farm allotments will be limited to purchases of eligible cotton stored in or in process of shipment to approved warehouses. Under existing legislation, CCC will be required to offer for sale for unrestricted use all cotton in its inventory at not less than 110 percent of the Choice (B) level of support.

The price support levels, basis Middling 7/8-inch cotton, gross weight, at average location, are 30.40 cents per pound for Choice (A) and 24.70 cents for Choice (B). Purchases and loans will be made by persons and firms which meet requirements prescribed by CCC and which have entered into agreements with CCC to make purchases from or loans to producers, or they will be made directly by CCC. Purchases and loans will be made through April 30, 1960, with the loans maturing on July 31, 1960. Premiums and discounts for eligible qualities of Choice (A) and Choice (B) upland cotton, which will include split grades, will be determined and announced early in May.

The Cotton Linters

Situation

The demand for linters has firmed in recent weeks, and the daily rate of consumption in February 1959 was about 12 percent above a year ago. The relatively higher rate of consumption began in December, but for the full seven months of the current season total consumption remained about 4 percent below the comparable period a year ago (table 15).

The general improvement in business conditions, and in automobile and mattress output, is likely to bring total consumption in 1958-59 above the very low level of 1.1 million running bales reached in 1957-58. Net exports through January were about 12 percent above last season.

Based on the March 20 ginnings report, linters production in 1958-59 will total about 1,370,000 running bales. The carryover on August 1, 1958 was 810,000 bales and imports are estimated at 135,000 bales. The total supply of 2.3 million bales is thus about 100,000 bales above last year. Any decline in the carryover on August 1, 1959 is likely to be moderate (table 16). Stocks on January 31, 1959 were only about 5 percent below a year earlier.

Linters Prices

Firm Slightly

January and February 1959 linters prices showed the effect of the slight firming in demand, halting the downward trend evident throughout 1958. However, the February prices averaged about 10 percent below a year ago for the higher felting grades and as much as a fourth below for the lower grades. The February base price for chemical grade linters was 38 percent below a year earlier (table 17).

Current production contains a large proportion of medium to low quality lint. Consumer demand is largely for the better grades.

Manmade Fiber Production

Decline General

United States production of manmade fibers in 1958 declined to 1,606 million pounds, the lowest level since 1954. Rayon and acetate production continued the downward trend evidenced during the past several years. The

1958 total of 1,014 million pounds was 11 percent below 1957. Production of nylon and other non-cellulosic fibers totaled 592 million pounds. This was about 5 percent below 1957 and was the first decrease in annual production of these fibers in a decade (table 20).

As the textile recession which began in the United States in 1956, spread to other parts of the world, foreign production of rayon and acetate also declined. Total foreign production of 3,911 million pounds was about 9 percent below 1957, the first decline since 1952. Despite this decline the proportion of world rayon and acetate produced outside the United States increased (table 21).

Per Capita Consumption Lowest in 20 Years

Total fiber consumption per person in the United States in 1958 was 33.9 pounds. Thus for the second successive year per capita consumption registered a decline of about 6 percent. The 1958 total was the lowest in 20 years, as was the 1958 per capita consumption of 22.2 pounds of cotton. Wool consumption reached its lowest level since 1934, while per capita consumption of the manmade fibers dropped below levels of the previous 3 years.

Compared with 1957, per capita consumption of cotton declined by $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, rayon and acetate by .5 pound and wool by .3. The per capita consumption of nylon and other non-cellulosic manmade fibers which had been showing a steady upward trend, remained unchanged (table 22).

Since these data do not take into account inventory changes in finished goods, it is likely that the figures understate the actual level of consumer use. Inventory liquidation has been considerable during the past 2 years of the textile recession. The prospective re-stocking all along the production and distribution system could bring about a substantial increase in apparent per capita consumption during 1959.

Military Fiber Use Rises in Last Half of 1958

Fiber consumption in textile items delivered to the military forces in 1958 was about 10 percent below 1957. The sharp decline in the first half of 1958 was nearly offset by increases in the last 6 months. The total military consumption of cotton in 1958 of 97,200 bales was about 9,000 bales below 1957 but compared favorably with previous years. The consumption of manmade fibers also rose after the first half of 1958 but the total for the year, 3.6 million pounds, was about a third below 1957 and well below the previous 2 years. On the other hand consumption of wool in 1958, totaling nearly 11 million pounds, was above the previous 3 years.

Delivery of all types of cotton fabric to the military forces during 1958 totaled 43 million square yards, about 11 percent below 1957. In the case of manmade fiber fabrics, the 1958 total of $4\frac{1}{4}$ million square yards was 45 percent below the previous year (tables 25-27).

Table 9.--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton,
United States, 1958-59

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple 1/		
		Owned 2/	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
1958							
Aug. 1	2,922	2,884	---	2,884	38	---	38
Aug. 8	2,905	2,867	---	2,867	38	---	38
Aug. 15	2,920	2,867	13	2,880	3/40	---	40
Aug. 22	2,833	2,746	47	2,793	40	---	40
Aug. 29	2,896	2,746	109	2,855	3/41	---	41
Sept. 5	2,966	2,746	181	2,927	39	---	39
Sept. 12	3,068	2,730	300	3,030	38	---	38
Sept. 19	3,210	2,716	456	3,172	38	---	38
Sept. 26	3,373	2,710	625	3,335	38	---	38
Oct. 3	3,537	2,704	795	3,499	38	4/	38
Oct. 10	3,736	2,704	995	3,699	37	4/	37
Oct. 17	3,699	2,399	1,234	3,633	36	4/	36
Oct. 24	3,968	2,399	1,534	3,933	35	4/	35
Oct. 31	4,003	2,111	1,857	3,968	35	4/	35
Nov. 7	4,376	2,111	2,230	4,341	34	1	35
Nov. 14	4,765	2,111	2,619	4,730	34	1	35
Nov. 21	4,929	1,836	3,058	4,894	34	1	35
Nov. 28	5,148	1,673	3,440	5,113	34	1	35
Dec. 5	5,532	1,673	3,820	5,493	34	5	39
Dec. 12	5,835	1,610	4,184	5,794	34	7	41
Dec. 19	6,157	1,610	4,502	6,112	34	11	45
Dec. 26	6,394	1,586	4,761	6,347	34	13	47
1959							
Jan. 2	6,723	1,586	5,088	6,674	34	15	49
Jan. 9	7,033	1,565	5,411	6,976	34	23	57
Jan. 16	7,470	1,565	5,843	7,408	34	28	62
Jan. 23	7,664	1,529	6,066	7,595	33	36	69
Jan. 30	7,799	1,529	6,196	7,725	33	41	74
Feb. 6	7,847	1,475	6,294	7,769	33	45	78
Feb. 13	7,924	1,468	6,376	7,844	33	47	80
Feb. 20	7,914	1,414	6,421	7,835	32	47	79
Feb. 27	7,941	1,412	6,447	7,859	32	50	82
Mar. 6	7,898	1,365	6,450	7,815	32	51	83
Mar. 13	7,918	1,365	6,470	7,835	32	51	83

1/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/ Estimated stock.
 3/ Adjusted. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 10.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC average sales prices at average location in the United States, December 1958, January and February 1959 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound <u>3/</u>	Price per pound <u>4/</u>	Quality <u>5/</u>
		Cents	Cents	
		December		
Bombay, India	:Broach Vijay, fine	25.05	24.44	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	:289 F Sind Fine			
	: S G	25.28	26.15	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	:Acala II	21.00	31.30	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	:Type 5	33.86	25.21	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	:M 1-1/32"	<u>7/</u> 24.64	30.48	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	:Tanguis type 5	6/	29.44	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	:Ashmouni good	38.93	32.28	M 1-1/8"
		January		
Bombay, India	:Broach, Vijay, fine	26.07	24.40	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	:289 F Sind Fine			
	: S G	25.02	26.09	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	:Acala II	6/	31.17	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	:Type 5	32.11	25.14	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	:M 1-1/32"	<u>7/</u> 24.67	30.51	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	:Tanguis type 5	23.54	29.41	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	:Ashmouni good	39.58	32.35	M 1-1/8"
		February		
Bombay, India	:Broach Vijay, fine	26.03	24.46	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	:289 F Sind Fine			
	: S G	24.35	26.18	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	:Acala II	22.34	31.22	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	:Type 5	29.37	25.22	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	:M 1-1/32"	<u>7/</u> 25.02	30.42	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	:Tanguis type 5	23.04	29.51	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	:Ashmouni good	39.63	32.52	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis. 3/ Average of prices collected once each week. 4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC average sales price + 0.96. Price for each month is the average of prices at average location for all sales made during the month. 5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 6/ No quotations. 7/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price + 0.96.

Marketing year	Average seasonal pattern 1/			Actual quarterly total as percent of quarterly average				
	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Apr.	May-July	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Apr.	May-July
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1947	53	125	133	89	60	123	118	99
1948	58	125	129	87	45	114	141	100
1949	65	127	125	84	55	112	126	107
1950	70	127	120	83	98	111	122	69
1951	74	128	117	82	79	178	97	46
1952	76	127	114	82	84	144	94	78
1953	78	126	113	84	65	97	132	106
1954	79	123	112	87	86	142	106	66
1955	79	120	112	90	67	68	136	129
1956	77	119	110	93	80	119	116	85
1957	75	120	108	97	84	116	100	101
1958	73	2/121	111	98	3/ 3a/69 3b/80	3a/ 95 3b/111		

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on the estimated quarterly rate for the season as a whole. 3a/ Assumes exports reach 3.5 million bales; 3b/ assumes a 3-million-bale total.

Table 13.—Cotton exports: Total and under specified programs by country of destination, six-month periods, 1958 1/

Country of destination	Public Law 480						Mutual Security		Total financed 2/ 3/		Total exported 2/ 3/	
	Title I		Title II		Barter							
	Quan. : Thou. bales	Value : Mil. dol.	Quan. : Thou. bales	Value : Mil. dol.	Quan. : Thou. bales	Value : Mil. dol.	Quan. : Thou. bales	Value : Mil. dol.	Quan. : Thou. bales	Value : Mil. dol.	Quan. : Thou. bales	Value : Mil. dol.
Canada												
January-June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	22
July-December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	6
Europe												
Belgium												
January-June	—	—	—	—	1	4/	3	4/	4	4/	64	9
July-December	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	4
France												
January-June	147	21	—	—	—	—	66	10	213	30	227	33
July-December	15	2	—	—	—	—	153	21	168	23	232	32
Germany-West												
January-June	0	0	—	—	5/	4/	—	—	5/	4/	256	36
July-December	5/	4/	—	—	0	0	—	—	5/	4/	98	12
Italy												
January-June	23	3	—	—	1	4/	34	5	59	8	304	43
July-December	69	12	—	—	—	—	3	4/	72	12	124	16
Netherlands												
January-June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	9
July-December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3
Poland												
January-June	72	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/82	6/13	88	14
July-December	56	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	9	73	11
Spain												
January-June	94	15	0	0	13	1	34	5	141	22	154	24
July-December	51	12	5	1	17	2	77	14	151	28	165	29
Sveden												
January-June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	7
July-December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	5
United Kingdom												
January-June	—	—	—	—	5	4/	—	—	5	4/	340	46
July-December	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	139	17
Yugoslavia												
January-June	94	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	13	84	11
July-December	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	31	4
Asia												
China (Formosa)												
January-June	—	—	0	0	1	4/	83	10	84	10	77	9
July-December	—	—	5/	4/	11	1	53	6	65	7	71	8
India												
January-June	18	3	—	—	—	—	42	7	60	11	61	11
July-December	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	4	1
Japan												
January-June	0	0	—	—	1	4/	—	—	1	4/	600	81
July-December	1	4/	—	—	0	0	—	—	1/163	1/19	318	37
Korea												
January-June	3	4/	—	—	—	—	139	18	143	19	131	17
July-December	0	0	—	—	—	—	107	14	107	14	115	15
All other												
January-June	56	9	—	—	19	2	39	5	114	17	385	53
July-December	11	2	—	—	46	5	53	7	1/130	1/17	244	32
Total												
January-June	509	76	0	0	40	4	440	61	6/999	6/143	3,042	425
July-December	226	40	6	1	74	8	446	62	1/934	1/132	1,746	230

1/ Data based on: Liftings under Mutual Security Act authorizations, reported shipments under Titles I and II of Public Law 480, reports on distribution of exports under barter contracts and Export-Import Bank loans. 2/ Totals were made before rounding. 3/ Total exports and those financed under the specified export programs are not directly comparable because of differences in reporting periods and techniques. Over the long run the differences tend to cancel out. 4/ Less than \$500,000. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Includes 1.6 million dollars to Poland estimated to represent 10 thousand bales under the Special Presidential Fund. 7/ Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 19 million dollars to Japan and 3 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 162 thousand bales and 20 thousand bales respectively. 8/ Does not include 8.9 million dollars representing 71.8 thousand bales which were delivered to barter contractors but for which destination reports have not been received.

July-December preliminary.

Table 14.--Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, January and February 1959 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1958 and since beginning of program

Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments											
		January 1959		February 1959		August 1958-February 1959		August 1956-February 1959					
		Value : Dollars	Quantity : Pounds	Value : Dollars	Quantity : Pounds	Value : Dollars	Quantity : Pounds	Value : Dollars	Quantity : Pounds	Value : Dollars	Quantity : Pounds	Value : Dollars	Quantity : Pounds
A	Card strips, comber noll, spinners laps, and roving waste	196,901	3,613,384	278,645	5,148,018	1,654,500	30,223,967	6,888,561	121,974,592				
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	844	12,671	68	1,128	2,642	41,007	17,399	262,562				
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	33	500	---	---	326	4,697	3,554	47,802				
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine cordage, and rope	55,955	819,860	67,389	992,451	419,622	6,071,710	2,525,301	35,458,714				
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	138,655	1,951,418	147,328	2,135,274	1,041,910	14,738,153	4,998,559	68,789,548				
F	Knitted articles	3,261	45,200	8,142	116,521	44,071	618,891	187,145	2,558,250				
G	Finished fabrics	511,333	6,874,819	498,466	6,814,869	3,313,824	44,454,921	16,509,321	215,497,836				
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	75,334	877,094	117,477	1,405,893	656,478	7,724,612	2,694,935	31,062,868				
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50 percent by weight of cotton	20,404	485,037	20,540	495,110	133,971	3,167,343	607,052	13,974,761				
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50 percent by weight of cotton	6,705	133,913	12,323	252,258	68,772	1,471,156	216,364	4,311,265				
K	Gray or finished fabrics 1 yard or more but less than 10 yards in length	59,340	1,115,044	67,465	1,285,059	427,731	7,848,771	2,236,997	40,017,630				
L	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50 percent by weight of cotton, 1 yard or more but less than 10 yards in length	2,284	71,048	1,273	39,934	10,271	318,961	47,711	1,445,008				
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	26,403	353,214	27,889	379,323	139,142	1,855,822	425,663	5,581,823				
	Total	1,097,432	16,353,202	1,247,006	19,065,898	7,913,259	118,540,011	37,358,562	540,982,659				

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 15.--Cotton Linters: Consumption, United States, by months, averages 1947-49, 1950-52, 1953-55, and annual 1956 to date

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
All consumers													
Average 1947-49	107,829	113,957	120,881	115,872	115,380	120,032	115,126	128,561	116,101	121,310	116,272	101,686	1,393,009
1950-52	110,214	109,294	124,389	118,099	113,963	116,262	113,346	123,671	112,795	114,609	106,068	91,081	1,353,791
1953-55	128,275	123,170	132,943	127,448	120,525	131,495	121,133	129,272	130,586	135,017	126,508	122,518	1,528,891
1956	156,333	129,526	156,174	128,710	126,012	128,414	113,664	117,976	104,243	105,051	92,377	79,672	1,438,152
1957	104,832	100,110	107,833	103,416	98,584	98,954	90,841	88,572	74,935	82,226	86,027	65,539	1,101,869
1958 1/	84,985	88,004	104,211	90,146	106,667	100,583	101,082						
Bleachers													
Average 1947-49	59,428	61,887	68,018	67,513	69,068	72,428	70,108	79,703	70,546	74,633	69,286	52,473	815,091
1950-52	264,527	59,706	70,042	2/65,855	70,020	73,337	67,338	70,880	69,825	69,359	64,179	53,561	795,537
1953-55	72,650	73,950	79,192	76,178	78,957	82,677	73,446	80,754	79,402	83,829	83,121	69,997	934,152
1956	91,753	82,126	88,063	79,574	74,564	76,249	62,972	64,221	58,434	52,998	45,827	34,099	810,880
1957	45,241	49,895	57,019	53,883	51,652	54,064	50,558	45,264	39,667	38,375	42,594	22,025	550,237
1958 1/	39,321	41,111	49,195	48,299	58,707	53,727	54,212						
All other consumers													
Average 1947-49	48,401	52,070	52,864	48,358	46,312	47,604	45,019	48,858	45,555	46,677	46,987	49,213	577,917
1950-52	367,196	49,588	54,347	3/74,196	43,943	42,925	46,008	52,791	42,970	45,251	41,889	37,521	558,255
1953-55	55,625	49,220	53,751	51,271	41,568	48,819	47,687	48,518	51,185	51,188	43,387	52,521	594,739
1956	64,580	47,400	68,111	49,136	51,448	52,165	50,692	53,755	45,809	52,053	46,550	45,573	627,272
1957	59,591	50,215	50,814	49,533	46,932	44,890	40,283	43,308	35,268	43,851	43,433	43,514	551,632
1958 1/	45,664	46,893	55,016	41,847	47,960	47,256	46,870						

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Average for 2 years. Data for August and November were included with "All other consumers" to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

3/ Includes consumption by "Bleachers" to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Cotton lintners: Supply and disappearance, United States, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
beginning August 1	August 1	1/						
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1935-39	548	1,132	45	1,725	836	264	5	1,105
1940-44	687	1,237	160	2,084	1,399	37	2	1,438
1945-49	405	1,326	150	1,881	1,243	138	1	1,382
1950	452	1,244	103	1,800	1,396	92	1	1,489
1951	264	1,767	114	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	1,799	341	2,688	1,359	107	2	1,468
1953	1,111	2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	1,699	185	3,410	1,474	256	25	1,755
1955	1,491	1,703	204	3,382	1,789	396	---	2,185
1956	1,025	1,507	135	2,667	1,438	334	---	1,772
1957	824	1,256	139	2,218	1,102	185	---	1,287
1958 4/	810	1,370	135	2,315	1,200	213	---	1,413

- 1/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.
- 2/ Running bales.
- 3/ Bales of 500 pounds.
- 4/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Prices for specified qualities of cotton lintners, by specified months 1/

Year and month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and staple 2/						Base	Differential
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1957								
August	9.13	8.08	7.24	6.94	5.87	5.22	4.24	0.06
September	9.22	7.99	7.13	6.88	5.71	5.00	3.84	.05
October	8.82	7.69	6.73	6.38	5.28	4.60	3.14	.04
November	8.38	7.57	6.59	6.23	5.17	4.29	3.10	.04
December	8.72	7.72	6.75	6.47	5.38	4.44	3.20	.04
1958								
January	8.75	7.96	6.99	6.52	5.41	4.62	3.22	.04
February	8.66	8.06	7.09	6.36	5.34	4.51	3.22	.04
August	8.16	7.57	6.42	5.74	4.61	3.67	2.54	.04
September	8.42	7.44	6.31	5.56	4.38	3.38	2.42	.03
October	8.42	7.33	6.25	5.50	4.36	3.36	2.41	.03
November	8.40	7.19	6.06	5.34	4.31	3.25	2.17	.03
December	8.11	7.19	5.97	5.21	4.31	3.19	1.97	.03
1959								
January	8.24	7.26	6.11	5.36	4.43	3.25	1.99	.03
February	3/	7.30	6.11	5.34	4.43	3.28	2.00	.03

- 1/ Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, and Los Angeles, for lintners uncompressed in carlots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports.
- 2/ Grade 2, staple 2; grade 3, staple 3; etc. 3/ Not available.

Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 19.--Cotton linters: Production in 600-pound equivalent bales, by types of cut and by months, August 1957-January 1959 1/

Table 20.--World rayon and acetate production: United States and foreign countries, 1951-58

Year	United States		Foreign		Total
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1951	1,294.2	32.4	2,697.5	67.6	3,991.7
1952	1,135.8	32.3	2,381.5	67.7	3,517.3
1953	1,196.9	29.0	2,923.9	71.0	4,120.8
1954	1,085.7	24.3	3,384.7	75.7	4,470.4
1955	1,260.7	25.2	3,748.5	74.8	5,009.2
1956	1,147.9	21.9	4,090.3	78.1	5,238.2
1957	1,139.4	21.0	4,296.7	79.0	5,436.1
1958 1/	1,014.3	20.6	3,910.7	79.4	4,925.0

1/ Preliminary

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 21.--Manmade fibers: Production, United States, 1951-58

Year	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1951	1,294.2	205.1	1,499.3
1952	1,135.8	255.7	1,391.5
1953	1,196.9	297.0	1,493.9
1954	1,085.7	343.8	1,429.5
1955	1,260.7	455.1	1,715.8
1956	1,147.9	496.8	1,644.7
1957	1,139.4	625.3	1,764.7
1958 1/	1,014.3	592.4	1,606.7

1/ Preliminary

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 22.--Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1925 to date

Year begin- ning Jan. 1	Cotton 2/				Wool 3/				Rayon and acetate 4/				Other synthetics 5/				Flax 6/				Silk 7/				All fibers					
	Popu- lation: July 1 1/	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: age of fibers		
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	3.0	58.4	1.6	0.5	12.6	0.4	0.1	76.0	2.1	0.7	3,572.2	30.8												
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	2.9	60.9	1.6	.5	16.2	.4	.1	76.9	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6												
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	3.0	100.1	2.4	.8	11.4	.3	.1	85.0	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8												
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.8	100.5	2.7	.8	13.6	.4	.1	87.2	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9												
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	3.3	1.1	14.0	.4	.1	96.8	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1												
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	2.1	119.3	3.9	1.0	15.6	.5	.1	80.6	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1												
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	2.5	159.4	4.9	1.3	7.2	.2	.1	87.5	2.7	.7	3,222.0	26.0												
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	5.3	1.2	7.8	.3	.1	74.8	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5												
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	5.9	1.7	10.2	.3	.1	70.4	1.9	.6	3,665.7	25.0												
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	6.3	1.6	10.9	.3	.1	60.4	1.9	.5	3,157.4													
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	3.3	259.2	7.4	2.0	12.6	.3	.1	72.4	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6												
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	7.5	2.5	13.1	.3	.1	67.5	1.6	.5	4,286.5	33.4												
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	6.9	2.4	14.2	.3	.1	64.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2												
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	9.2	2.5	3.9	.1	.2/	57.1	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7												
1939	130.9	3,688.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	10.1	3.5	14.4	.3	.1	55.3	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8												
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	12.1	.2	.1	47.6	1.0	.4	4,913.2	37.2												
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.5	.2	.1	25.6	.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6												
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.0	.3	.2	11/	10/	9/	6,903.8	51.2												
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	13.6	.2	.1	11/	10/	9/	6,611.8	48.4												
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	9.5	.2	.1	11/	10/	9/	6,173.3	44.6												
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	12.9	5.5	49.8	.8	.1	1.0	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8												
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	13.5	6.2	12.1	.2	.1	13.5	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0												
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	15.4	6.9	8.8	.1	.1	3.2	.1	.1	6,415.1	44.5												
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	18.0	7.8	5.5	.1	.1	7.4	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6												
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	18.3	6.7	6.1	.1	.1	4.0	.1	.2/	5,435.9	36.4												
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	19.8	8.9	10.9	.2	.1	10.5	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0												
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	18.6	8.3	11.1	.2	.1	7.2	.1	.2/	6,843.1	44.3												
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	18.9	7.7	6.7	.1	.1	12.6	.2	.1	6,421.2	40.9												
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.9	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	18.9	7.7	7.6	.1	.1	7.8	.1	.2/	6,468.0	40.5												
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	384.1	6.3	2.4	1,154.8	19.2	7.1	7.0	.1	.1	8.5	.1	.1	6,010.4	37.0												
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.7	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.3	8.6	8.0	.1	.1	11.0	.2	.1	6,666.5	40.3												
1956	168.2	4,362.6	67.0	25.9	440.8	6.8	2.6	1,201.1	18.5	7.1	7.9	.1	.1	12.7	.2	.1	6,509.4	38.7												
1957	171.2	4,060.4	65.7	23.7	369.7	6.0	2.2	1,177.1	19.0	6.9	7.2	.1	.1	8.3	.1	.2/	6,184.7	36.1												
1958 12/	174.1	3,863.2	65.5	22.2	336.0	5.7	1.9	1,107.8	18.8	6.4	4.0	.1	.1	4.8	.1	.2/	5,894.1	33.9												

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a secured basis. Since 1920 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 10/ Less than 0.05 percent. 11/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 23.--Cotton: Mill consumption, seasonal adjustment factors, August 1944--November 1958

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1944	95.7	100.4	97.4	101.0	93.1	101.2	106.9	107.8	102.8	102.0	104.6	85.7
1945	96.2	100.0	98.6	101.5	92.9	102.3	107.2	107.6	102.7	101.5	102.9	84.3
1946	96.4	100.0	100.2	102.0	93.0	103.5	107.4	107.1	102.4	101.1	101.1	82.6
1947	97.2	100.0	101.9	102.2	93.6	104.1	107.6	106.9	101.9	100.7	99.7	81.3
1948	97.9	100.0	103.1	102.4	94.3	104.4	107.7	106.4	101.1	100.4	99.0	80.4
1949	99.2	100.1	103.5	102.4	95.2	103.9	107.8	106.4	100.2	100.4	99.0	80.1
1950	100.2	100.5	103.3	102.5	95.5	103.5	107.5	106.0	99.7	100.5	99.0	80.2
1951	101.5	100.6	103.2	102.8	95.4	103.1	107.1	105.9	99.6	100.7	99.1	80.7
1952	102.2	100.4	103.1	103.2	94.8	103.4	106.6	105.3	100.0	101.0	98.5	81.1
1953	102.6	100.1	103.5	103.5	94.5	103.3	106.1	104.9	100.3	101.3	98.1	81.2
1954	102.5	100.1	104.1	103.9	94.2	103.6	105.6	104.4	100.5	101.3	97.5	81.1
1955	102.5	100.3	105.0	104.2	94.0	103.6	105.3	104.3	100.1	101.5	97.6	80.7
1956	102.6	100.8	105.4	104.5	93.7	103.7	105.2	104.2	99.5	101.3	97.7	80.2
1957	102.8	101.6	105.6	104.9	93.4	103.5	105.0	104.4	98.8	101.3	98.3	79.9
1958 1/ 2/	103.1	102.6	105.4	105.2								

1/ Preliminary.

2/ For December 1958 and later months seasonal adjustment factors for the corresponding month of the preceding year have been used.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.--Cotton: Daily average consumption by month, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1944--February 1959

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1944	38,233	37,451	37,053	37,644	38,812	36,537	36,536	36,154	35,631	35,397	35,780	35,694
1945	33,374	35,022	33,502	33,284	33,417	34,477	34,876	35,595	35,972	37,330	38,500	37,630
1946	40,445	38,936	40,511	40,991	37,945	39,907	39,077	38,918	39,169	36,290	34,356	35,677
1947	34,924	33,118	35,353	37,175	35,063	37,582	36,509	35,790	37,022	37,146	36,488	35,081
1948	33,841	33,582	32,170	30,445	31,143	29,357	29,721	29,477	28,190	26,280	27,578	26,914
1949	29,098	32,178	33,386	34,278	35,038	35,117	34,299	33,839	35,462	35,798	34,015	37,883
1950	39,844	38,589	40,502	39,518	41,081	40,474	41,814	42,596	39,528	41,421	41,271	38,308
1951	37,124	35,847	35,145	35,561	35,210	35,819	35,931	34,715	34,058	34,109	34,045	34,579
1952	36,489	36,715	35,531	36,589	36,461	34,920	35,933	36,538	36,370	37,032	37,607	36,600
1953	35,447	35,138	33,647	33,091	32,032	32,840	32,306	32,187	32,866	31,860	31,745	33,347
1954	32,574	32,665	33,955	33,848	34,038	34,558	34,119	34,224	34,586	34,749	34,848	34,885
1955	34,981	34,845	35,089	35,583	36,261	36,210	36,088	35,136	36,092	35,137	33,190	33,921
1956	33,451	32,750	34,472	33,304	33,636	32,496	32,695	33,125	32,552	33,083	33,212	31,909
1957	32,371	32,444	31,060	31,058	30,507	30,832	30,451	30,156	29,553	29,628	30,285	30,736
1958 1/	30,978	31,574	31,627	31,979	31,152	33,206	33,317					

1/ Preliminary

Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.--Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States,
by quarters, 1957 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Cotton	Manmade fibers	Wool clean basis	
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	
1957				
January-March	43.9	21,083	4,445	
April-June	27.7	13,281	1,715	
July-September	14.3	6,862	3,174	
October-December	20.4	9,769	1,370	
Total 1/	106.2	50,995	2/5,519	10,704
1958				
January-March	24.6	11,808	137	1,929
April-June	24.1	11,568	135	1,816
July-September	23.2	11,144	752	3,803
October-December	25.3	12,135	803	3,377
Total 1/	97.2	46,655	2/3,591	10,925

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

2/ Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 26.--Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces,
by selected fabrics, by quarters, 1957 and 1958 1/

Fabrics	1957					1958				
	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total 2/
	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.
Airplane cloth	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Birdseye	---	---	---	363.8	363.8	311.7	0	50.8	405.8	768.3
Brattice cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.2	15.2
Bunting	0	0	0	50.6	50.6	29.4	88.8	41.6	0	159.8
Chambrey	---	---	---	---	---	90.4	0	248.9	144.0	483.3
Cord cloth	---	---	---	---	---	24.6	217.4	42.9	0	283.8
Denim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3/207.7	0	207.7
Drill	1,044.3	161.2	146.8	469.1	1,821.3	433.3	282.1	0	0	715.4
Duck	5,616.2	1,227.5	64.5	0	6,908.2	47.2	534.8	1,952.8	574.1	3,108.9
Flannel	0	0	0	51.4	51.4	21.8	166.5	55.7	241.8	485.9
Gabardine	---	---	---	133.1	133.1	0	0	0	0	0
Jean	---	---	---	---	---	370.1	0	0	0	370.1
Onaburg	0	916.8	89.2	0	1,006.0	61.5	0	0	0	61.5
Oxford	45.7	0	4/2.8	516.0	564.5	157.6	374.7	559.1	101.4	1,192.8
Permeable	0	0	0	0	0	1,022.4	846.2	1,925.7	1,287.7	5,082.0
Poplin	591.5	868.5	929.2	1,554.2	3,943.4	0	0	171.3	1,047.6	4,735.8
Print cloth	2,115.7	0	0	0	2,115.7	0	0	0	0	0
Sateen	9,320.7	10,570.9	5,902.9	1,699.2	27,493.7	3,977.4	1,886.6	2,694.9	6,135.9	14,694.9
Sheeting	0	0	0	212.2	212.2	0	384.8	23.9	15.5	424.2
Silesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry cloth	---	---	---	---	---	32.4	234.1	241.3	265.4	773.2
Twill	661.8	0	0	2,407.3	3,069.1	1,660.8	3,487.5	1,802.4	2,554.7	9,505.4
Webbing 5/	537.2	352.1	117.1	19.6	1,026.0	34.0	32.3	34.6	33.4	134.2
Total 2/	19,933.1	14,097.1	7,252.4	7,476.4	48,759.0	9,778.5	10,548.9	10,053.7	12,821.4	43,202.4

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

3/ Cotton warp, Dacron filling.

4/ Includes Oxford with cotton warp and nylon filling.

5/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling..

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 27.---Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces,
by selected fabrics, by quarters, 1957 and 1958 1/

Fabrics	1957						1958					
	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June
	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.
Acetate and rayon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Acetate (saponified)												
rip-stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rayon twill	13.1	0	1,160.9	624.0	1,798.0	0	0	609.6	742.6	1,352.2	0	0
Rayon satin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.8	26.8	---	---
Non-cellulosic												
Ballistic cloth	206.1	0	0	0	206.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunting	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.6	0	35.6	0	0
Curtain cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	0	8.3	0	0
Duck	1,398.6	990.1	2.7	0	2,391.3	0	0	52.1	146.7	198.9	0	0
Netting	192.9	100.7	0	0	293.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	103.3	2.9	0	0	106.2	0	0	3/738.1	3/1,029.8	1,858.3	0	0
Parachute cloth	19.7	34.9	16.0	0	70.7	53.8	72.4	49.6	90.1	265.9	0	0
Pressing cloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.1	15.3	12.9	61.3	---	---
Twill	609.3	1,130.3	726.0	316.4	2,782.0	181.1	37.3	56.5	46.8	321.7	---	---
Webbing	8.6	4.7	1.7	11.8	26.8	21.9	20.1	31.2	25.6	98.8	---	---
Total 2/	2,551.7	2,263.5	1,907.2	952.2	7,674.6	256.9	253.2	1,596.3	2,121.4	4,227.7	---	---

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

3/ Including Oxford with rayon filling.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

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